NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

Senator Sherman expresses satisfaction with the shape in which his Refunding bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. There appears to be no doubt that both houses of Congress will soon be called to act upon bills defining the methods of deciding the electoral count for President and Vice-President. Ex-Secretary Blaine has written a letter to President Arthur, protesting against the recall of invitations to the proposed Congress of American Nations.

SATISFACTION OF SENATOR SHERMAN. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Feb. 3.-Senator Sherman is well satisfied with the outcome of the long debate on his Refunding bill, and says the amendments which it lears do not materially harm it. He was indifferent to the Davis amendment, believing that, if the taxes are reduced, as they are likely to be, it will be about five years before the \$350,000,000 of 312 per cents will be redeemed, and that the result will be about the same as if the new bonds were made irredeemable for five years. Mr. Sherman favors the principle of the Hawley amendment, and would have supported it if it had come in the form of a separate bill, but did not wish to have it placed as a rider upon the Refunding bill. He was especially pleased that the Vest amendment and the Plumb amendment, both of which received their chief sup-

port from the Democracy, were voted down. The Democrats wished so to load the measure with obnoxious amendments that the Republicans would themselves be driven into opposition, by which means they would preserve for fature use their most precious financial grievance. The fact that after so much painful labor the Senatorial mountain should have delivered itself so harmlessly, may be regarded as in some sense an evidence that the influence of "barum-searum" financiers in Congress is waning. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the opportunity offered by the harping of the Democrats against the refunding plan of Senator Windom was not used to better ad-vantage by the Republicans. Senator Windom made an excellent defense against every attack, but his critics were not forced to tell as distinctly as they might have been what they would have done or recommended under the circumstances. Usually the answer to a question upon this point was evasive. Once the opinion was brought out that Senator Windom should have accepted the offer of the bondholders conditionally and referred the matter to Congress for permission to retain in the Treasury the sum saved, The absurd theory was advanced at great length that the recognition of a right to withhold a portion of the interest due the bondholders with their written consent would give a warrant for a payment of double interest on another occasion.

Mr. Windom took occasion to give some convincing figures in reply to the assertions made in the debate that the Government was a great loser by reason of President Hayes's failure to sign the Funding bill of last session. He said that the vetoed bill was only one of two or three measures which together formed the scheme of the last session. Immediately following the passage of the Funding bill in the Senate that body had unanimously passed a bill repealing the tax on bank deposits, while the Ways and Means Committee of the House had reported a bill repealing the two cent stamp tax. Both these measures were part of the Funding scheme and were designed to make the compulsory features of the bill less unpulatable to the banks. The amount of bonds continued at 312 per cent interest amounted to \$579,000,000. The veloed Refunding bill made an allowance of one-quarter funding but made an account for the expenses of printing and negotiating the new loan, which rate computed upon the amount exchanged amounted to \$1,144,900, to be placed against the actual cost of less than ten thousand dollars under the Windom system. The loss to the Government by the repeat of the tax on deposits and the stamp tax would amount to more than \$5,000,000 annually, which might be placed against the difference between a 3 per cent rate of interest as proposed in the vetoed bill, and the 3½ per cent ernment by the repeal of the tax on dep as proposed in the vetoed bill, and the 3½ per cent rate adopted by the late Secretary of the Treasury, namely, \$2,897,800. This showed a great saving in original cost, in favor of the plan adopted, as well as an annual saving of more than \$5,000,000 thereafter.

after.

The bill was carried by a vote of 38 to 18. The affirmative vote was composed of twenty Republicans, sixteen Democrats and two Independents. In the negative there were five Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

PROVIDING FOR THE ELECTORAL COUNT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The House committee or the law respecting the election of President and Vice-President has held several meetings lately and discussed the subject of a law to provide for the settlement of disputes which may arise in the counting of the electoral votes. They are substantially agreed that all disputed questions arising in any State as to who are the Presidential Electors properly chosen at any election shall be referred to the Supreme Court or some other designated judicial tribunal of the State, and that its decision thereon shall be final, so far as the counting and declaration of the Electoral vote of that State by the Vice-President or President of the Senate of the United States is concerned. As to the manner of preceeding by which any disputed question as to who are the lawfully chosen Electors shall be taken before the State Court, and the form of trial, nothing has yet been determined by the committee. It is understood that before anything further is done respecting these matters of detail, Mr. Hewitt, who is a member of the committee, will visit New-York and seek the advice and suggestions of David Dudley Field, who has devoted much attention to the subject, and that on his return Mr. Hewitt will lay the result of the mission before the committee.

The members of the committee are substantially manimous in favor of a provision of law conferring upon the Supreme Court of the United States original jurisdiction to try causes brought before it in the nature of quo wastanto proceedings for the possession of the Presidential office. The details of this provision have not yet been formulated by the committee, but the busis of its discussion is a bill offered at the present session by Representative Updegraff, of Iowa, chairman of the committee. In brief, this bill provides that Congress shall be in session on the Wednesday next after the 1st day of January succeeding every meeting of Presidential Electors; that the votes of said Electors shall be opened and counted in the presence of both Houses and the result declared by the President of the Senate; and that such declaration shall be final unless otherwise determined as provided in the bill.

Section second provides that, if, within ten days after such result shall have been declared, either House of Congress shall, by resolution, express dissatisfaction therewith. Then the title to the office of either President or Vice-President, under such count, and the title of any claimant thereof may be tried and determined by proceedings in the nature of quo warranco in the courts of the United States. The action may be brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which the defendants, or either of them, live, prior to actual entry or usurpation by any person or persons for whom any Electoral vote was cast and against any person or persons declared elected or claiming title to either of said offices; and there need be no plaintiff other than the complainant or

in section second. The summons shall be issued

Section fourth provides that the trial shall begin within thirty days from service of the summons. Judgment shall be entered as soon as practicable, and in not exceeding ten days after the facts are found, and shall determine which, if either, person, has been chosen President or Vice-President.

Section fifth authorizes either party, within ten days after written notice of judgment has been received, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Section sixth provides that the Circuit Court shall be in session the return day of the summons, and, if necessary, shall be specially convened and a jury summoned; and if at the time of the appeal the Su-

summoned; and if at the time of the appeal the Supreme Court shall not be in session, it shall be immediately convened. The proceedings in a case brought under this act shall have precedence over all other business in either Court, and in all respects other than as provided shall conform to proceedings in other civil cases.

Section seventh provides that any person determined by said judgment to have been elected may at once, if the time fixed by law has arrived, on the daking of the proper oath, enter upon the dathes of the office to which be has been chosen, and the judgment may be enforced by an appropriate writ addressed to any Marshal of the United States.

The bill provides that the electoral certificate

The bill provides that the electoral certificate shall be filed with the President of the Senate by the third Wednesday in December next following the meetings of the Presidential electors.

The committee will probably be able to report by bill before the end of the present month. It is the intention then to consider and, it practicable, to agree upon a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing in detail for the counting of the electoral votes and the decision of all dignated questions griging therein.

counting of the electoral votes and the decision of all disputed questions arising therein.

Mr. Hear to-day reported a bill from the Senate Committee on Pravileges and Elections to fix the day for the meeting of Presidental Electors, and to regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President by Congress. The main features of the bill are as follows: It provides that the Electors of each State shall meet and give their yotes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such places as the Legislatures of the State's may direct; that each State before the time fixed for the meeting of the Electoral Colleges may determine by a tribunal of its own creation, all controversies concerning the appointment of its Electors; that the Governor's lists of the Electors shall be made in accordance with such determination; that no electoral vote from any State from which one return has been received shall be reported, except by the affirmative votes of both howest of Coursess; and that in case from any State from which one return has been received shall be reported, except by the affirmative
votes of both houses of Congress; and that in case
two or more returns are received from any one
State, those votes and those only shall be counted,
which both houses of Congress—acting separately—
shall concurrently decide are supported by the State
tribunal. The bill also provides that if the counting of the votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after the first meeting of the two houses, no recess shall be afterward
taken by either house until after the counting shall
have been finished.

A PROTEST FROM MR. BLAINE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following letter was sent to President Arthur to-day by ex-Secretary

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1882.

To the President of the United States.

The suggestion of Congress of all the American nations to assemble in the City of Washington, for the purpose of agreeing on such basis The suggestion of Congress of all the American nations to assemble in the City of Washington, for the purpose of agreeing on such basis of arbitration for international troubles as would remove all possibility of war on the Western Hemisphere was warmly approved by your predecessor. The assassination of July 2 prevented his issuing the invitations to the American States. After your accession to the Presidency I acquainted you with the project and submitted to you a draft for such an invitation. You received the suggestion with the most appreciative consideration, and after carefully examining the form of the invitation directed that it be sent. It was accordingly dispatched in November to the independent Governments of America, North and South, including all from the Empire of Brazil to the smallest republic. In a communication addressed by the present Secretary of State on the 0th of last month to Mr. Trescott and recently sent to the Senate, I was greatly surprised to find a proposition looking to the annulment of these invitations, and I was still more surprised when I read the reasons assigned. I quote Mr. Frelinghnysen's language:

The United States is at peace with all the nations of the carth, and the President wishes, hereafter, to determine whether it will conduce to that general peace, which he would cherish and promote, for this Government to enter into negatiations and consultation for the promotion of peace with selected Iriently mation. ment to enter into negatiations and consultation for the promotion of peace with selected friendly nationalities without extending a like confidence to other peoples with whom the United States is on equally friendly terms. If such partial confidence would create jealousy and fill-will, peace, the object sought by such consultation, would not be promoted. The principles controlling the relations of the republics of this isemisphere with other nationalities may, on investigation, be found to be so well established that little would be gained at this time by reopening a subject which is not novel.

spiners with other intendities and, on the expension of the sained at this time by reopening a subject which is not novel.

If i correctly apprehend the meaning of these words it is that we might offend some European Powers if we should hold in the United States a congress of the "selected nationalities" of America. This is certainly a new position for the United States to assume, and one which I carnestly beg you will not permit this Government to occupy. The European Powers assemble in congress whenever an object seems to them of sufficient importance to justify it. I have never heard of their consulting the Government of the United States in regard to the propriety of their so assembling; nor have I ever known of their inviting an American representative to be present. Nor would there, in my judgment, be any good reason for their so doing.

Two Presidents of the United States, in the year 1881, adjudged it to be expedient that the American Powers should meet in Congress for the sole purpose of agreeing upon some basis for arbitration of differences that may arise between them, and for the prevention, as far as possible, of war in the future. If that movement is now to be arrested for fear that it may give offence in Europe, the voluntary hamiliation of this Government could not be more complete, unless we should petition the European Governments for the privilege of holding the Congress.

I cannot conceive how the United States could be placed in a less enviable position than would be secured by sending in November a cordial invitation for fear that it might create "jealousy and lif-will" on the part of monarchial Governments in Europe. It would be difficult to devise a more effective mode for making enemics of the American Governments, and it would certainly not add to our prestige in the European world. Nor can I see, Mr. President, how European Governments should feel "jealousy and ill-will" toward the United States because of an eifort on our part to assure losting peace between the Nations of America, u and ill-will" toward the United States because of an effort on our part to assure betting peace between the Nations of America, unless, indeed, it be the in-terest of European Powers that American Nations should at intervals fall into war, and bring reproach, on republican government. But from that very circumstance I see an additional and powerful mo-tive for the American Governments to be at peace among themselves.

tive for the American Governments to be at peace among themselves.

The United States is indeed at peace with all the world, as Mr. Freingheysen well says, but there are, and have been, s-rious troubles between other. American Nations. Feru, Cluff and Bolivia, have been for more than two years engaged in a desperate conflict. It was the fortunate intervention of the United States last soring that averted war be-

American Nations. Fern, Chuli and Bohvin, have been for more than two years engaged in a desperate conflict. It was the fortunate intervention of the United States last spring that averted war between. Chili and the Argentine Republic. Gualamala is at this moment asking the United States to interpose its good offices with Mexico to keep off war. These important facts were all communicated in your late message to Congress. It is the existence, or the menace of these wars, that influenced President Garfield, and, as I supposed, influenced yourself, to desire a frendly conference of all the Nations of America, to devise methods of permanent peace and consequent prospective for all. Shall the United States now turn back, hold aloof and refuse to exert its great morsal power for the advantage of its weaker neighbors?

If you have not formally and finally recalled the invitations to the Peace Congress, Mr. President, I beg you to consider well the effect of so doing. The invitation was not mine. It was yours. I performed only the part of the secretary to advise and to draft. You spoke in the name of the United States to each of the independent Nations of America. To revoke that invitation for any cause would be embarrassing; to revoke it for the avowed fear of "peciousy and ill-will" on the part of European Powers would appeal as little te American pride as to American hospitality. Those you have invited may decline, and, having now cause to don't their welcome, will, perhaps, do so. This would break up the Congress, but it would not tonch our dignity.

Beyond the philanthropic and Christian ends to be

our dignity. nd the philanthropic and Christian ends to be Beyond the patienthropic and Christian ends to be obtained title to either of said offices; and there seed be no plaintiff other than the complainant or lamant.

Bestion third prescribes the magner and by whom

and served as soon as practicable and the defendant shall plead within twenty days after such ser-

can neighbors is unsatisfactory to us, and even deplorable. According to the official statistics of our own Treasury Department, the balance against us in that trade last year was \$120,000,000—a sum greater than the yearly product of all the gold and silver mines in the United States. This vast balance was paid by us in foreign exchange, and a very large proportion of it went to England, where shipments of cotton, provisions and breadstiffs supplied the money.

If anything should change or check the balance in our favor in European trade our commercial exchanges with Spanish America would drain us of our reserve of gold coin at a rate exceeding \$100,000,000 per annum, and would probably precipita'e a suspension of specie payment in this country. Such a result at home might be worse than a little "jealousy and ill-will" abroad. I do not say, Mr. President, that the holding of a Peace Gongress will unceessarily change the currents of trade, but it will bring us into kindly relations with all the American Nations; it will promote the reign of peace and law and order; it will increase production and consumption; and will stimulate the demand for articles which American manufacturers can furnish with profit. It will at all events be a friendly and auspicious beginning in the direction of American influence and American trade in a large field which we have botherto greatly neglected and which has been practically monopolized by our commercial rivals in Europe.

As Mr. Freinghuysen's dispatch, foreshadowing the abandonment of the Peace Congress, has been made public by your direction, I deem it a matter of propriety and justice to give this letter to the press.

I am, Mr. President, with great respect, your

I am, Mr. President, with great respect, your obedient servant, JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE MINTS AND MUTILATED COIN. Washington, Feb. 3.—The following circular relative to the purchase of mutilated silver coins at the mints of the United States was issued to-day by the Di rector of the Mint: "The Superintendents of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson and New-Orleans have been authorized to purchase mutilated and uncurrent United States silver coin of standard fine ness, at the rate of \$1 per cance, troy weight, when pre-

"Coins can be forwarded to those mints by registered mail, or by express (charges prepaid), and the value will

mail, or by express (charges prepaid), and the value will be returned at the seller's risk and expense by express, registered mail, cheek or draft.

Persons sending full weight United States subsidiary silver coins would receive, at the rate authorized, eighty cents per deliar of their lace value, but, for mutilated coins, a less amount, proportioned to the deficiency in legal weight. At the rates paid mutilated silver coins will be worth at the mints: Fer onace, troy, \$1; per ounce, avoirdupois (about), 91 cents; per deliar face value (approximately), 70 to 76 cents."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Washington, Feb. 3.-The Chief of the Burean of Statistics, in his sixth monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States, reports that the excess of exports of merchandise was as follows:

| Month ended Dec. 31 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1880 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | 1881 | The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1882. The President will give a state dinner to the members of his Cabinet on Saturday evening, February 11.

First Controller Lawrence has decided that the proceeds of the sale of property belonging to the Marine Hospital fund should not be converted into the Treasury, but should be carried to the credit of that fund. Bids were opened at the office of the Supervising

Office Building at Hartford, Coan. George and R. L. Barney, of Swanton, Vr., were the lowest bidders, and will probably be awarded the contract. Major William T. Howell, of the Quartermaster De-

partment U.S.A., has been fully retired from service, with one year's pay, to take effect from February 10, 1582. Notwithstanding the denial of Hallett Kilbourne, the business manager of The Failonal Republican, that the paper was about to be sold, it is said to-day on good authority that The Republican will shortly be transferred to strong friends of President Arthur.

The Secretary of the Navy bas issued a general order to the effect that the frequency with which punishment by solitary confinement on bread and water or diminished

rations is imposed by the sentences of summary court martials meets with the disapprehation of the Depart-The joint resolution which the Committee on Foreign Great Britain provided for in article 33 of the Treaty of 1871, for the termination of the provisions of said treaty contained in articles 13 to 25 inclusive, and relating to the Saherles, and also to institute negotiations with Great Eritain by which, after the termination of said provisions, the fisheries of this Nation shall be restored to the rights and privileges formerly enjoyed by them.

RAILROAD INTERESTS,

NOT AFFECTED BY A SALK BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Feb. 3.-The directors of the Atchion, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway issued a circular to day to the stockholders which indicates that the management will not change its plans on account of the sale of the San Francisco Railway to Messrs. Gould & Huntington. The circular is as follows:

ington. The circular is as follows:

Owing to changes going on in the ownership of the stock of the St. Lenis and san Francisco Railway Company, a suspension of the sale of rights under the circular of this company dated January 20, 1882, was requested until the effect of these changes could be known. Your directors now, after mature consideration, are unanimously of the spinion that no further delay is necessary, and that the susscription and the dealing in rights under the circular should go on. They are also of the opinion that it is important for the interest of this company that the amount called for by the circular should be provided in full. Your directors will individually subscribe for the full amount each is entitled to.

NO TERMS YET AGREED UPON.

It has been ramored in Wall-st. for several days that the conference committees between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the overland railroads had agreed upon terms for a renewal of former contracts. It was said that the subsidy to be paid by the railroad companies had been reduced from \$110,000 to \$90,000 companies and been reduced from \$110,000 to \$20,000 a month. No confirmation of the runners could be obtained yesterday. Officers of the several companies declared that no arrangement had been made, and an officer of one of the companies said that no such subsidy as that reported would be paid by the railroad contents.

A TRANSFER REPORTED. Boston, Feb. 3.-It is reported on what is neidered good authority that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has leased or soon will lease the Deaver and

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH SUIT. St. Louis, Feb. 3 .- The Chief-Justice of the apreme Court has refused an application for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court in the Hanni-nal and St. Joseph mandamus case, there being no Fed-ral question involved in the suit.

A PASTOR IN DISGUISE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3 .- In a pecketook found on the person of a brakeman, killed on the Washington express last night, was a card on which was written " Eruatus W. Glover, No. 227 West Seventeenthst., New-York," and another card, showing that he was at one line poster of the First Baptist Church, of Rock-ville, L. I. The remains have been given to an under-laker, who will keep them for some line, in order that the relatives of friends may make Fnown their wishes. The coroner's jury readered a verilet that by some mis-hap authown to the jury the man fell off the train and was killed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Forty-three weavers, employed in Wersted Mill of Roy & Co., at Port schuyler, have struck sgainst a proposed change in the time of pay men.

WILKESBARHE, Pouls, Feb. 3.—A Jiners' and Laborers' Projective Association was formed in this county today by the mea employed by theyers Parish & Co. This is a step toward the revisal of the oud subst.

NOMINATED AS JUSTICE.

NOMINATED AS JUSTICE.

PORTLAND, Mc., Feb. 3.—A special dispatch to The descriper from Augusta, Mc., and the Governor has nonzeled don, Whitam is Putnam as Justice of the suprema fudicial Court of Maine in piace of Judge Libboy, whose term

Expires moon.

A COLLEGE BUILDING SOLD.

WILMINGTON, Del., Fen. 3.—The Wesleyan Fenale Conege building was sold at sheeriff's sale this affectness as william Bright, one of the mortgation for \$4.00 and prior tiens of \$50,000. The achieves we established in 180,000 and the missing sold and the first sheet was established in 180,000 and the sold since 1845 has been under the management of the 380.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD

FRENCH DELEGATES ENTERTAINED. Paris, Feb. 3.—Mr. Morton, the American Minis-ter, gave a banquet to-night to the French delegates to the Yorktown celebration. Among the guests were General Farre, M. Paul de Remusat, M. de Lafayette, the Marquis de Rochambeau, Colonel de Grasse, Viscount de Noalles, Count d'Haussonville, and General Pittie. Mr. Morton, "in his speech, referred to the circumstances which prevented him rom giving a banquet before the departure of the delegates for Yorktown. He drank to the memory of the ancestors of the delegates and of all the French heroes who gave their blood and treasure so freely to secure the independence of the States.

The Marquis de Rochambeau, replying to Mr. Morton, said he was not assuming too much by entertaining the belief that as the French had shared in the triumph of America they would be willing again to lend aid if needed. He drank to the memory of George Washington.

The Marquis de Lafayette expressed his pleasure at being received by the Americans in France with the same cordiality as that with which he had been received in the United States. France, he said, would never forget the many expressions of gratitude she had received from America.

General Fairchid said France had always been one of the closest friends of the United States since the infancy of the Republic.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. London, Feb. 3.—The correspondent of The Standard at Cairo says: "The Notables contend that the

country is being devoured by European sinecurists, place-hunters and place-holders." Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy have made known to the Porte that they desire the maintenance of the status quo in Egypt, any modification of which would require the assent of all the great Powers.

A telegram from Cairo says that the Khedive has refused to intrust the formation of a new Ministry to anybody at present. He will wait till the Notables have sitted a Ministerial list to him.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "M. Gam betta informed M. de Freyeiner that the project for joint intervention in Egypt was arranged so us to avoid all intervention in Egypt was arranged so as to avoid all possibility of conflict between England and France; that the troops intended for that purpose were scattered among different garrisons in the South of France, and were ready to be sent to Egypt directly, where they would form a sufficient contingent to cooperate with English troops. The two Fowers, he said, had sho agreed as to what should be regarded as an unarchical situation such as the fall of Cherif Pacha, the Prime Minister, in resisting the demands of the Notables or his maintenance in power after submitting to their demands."

THE REPORTED AGREEMENT DENIED.

THE REPORTED AGRICHMENT DENIED.

The Pall Mall carelle says: "So far from England readily assenting to dispatch a joint force to Egypt, M. Gambetta never made such a proposal, which be knew would be certain to be rejected. If the worst comes the Government may, indeed, have atmed intervention in contemplation, but this might be effected by the dispatch of a limited number of Turkish troops under the control of the Western Powers. As long as each new Ministry respects the treaties and maintains order we shall be well content."

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Alexandria telegraphs that a new Ministry has been formed. He adds that therif Pacha resigned on the advice of the English and French Consuls-General.

The Daily News declares that the Statement that M. Gambetta had proposed to England Joint armed intervention in the event of Egypt failing into anarchy is absolutely untrue.

MILITARY DICTATION.

Careo, Feb. 3.-The Notables hesitated to prepare a Ministerial list on the ground that it would include on the Khedive's prerogative. The military party, exasperated, urged the formation of a Ministry under Mah-moud Barodi. The Chamber ultimately acquiesced. Although the crisis passed without the direct laterfer-Although the crisis passed without the direct laterfor-ence of the soldiery, yet the chiefs used the strengest pressure to correct the Chamber. Arnol Bey, during an interview with the President of the Chamber, pointed to his sword and spoke threateningly in regard to what the Chamber might expect if it awarved an inch from the path prescribed by the military.

The Khedive has appointed Mahmoud Barondi as Prime Minister, and the latter has accepted the office, and will submit a list of Ministers to the Khedive to-day.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. Panama, Jan. 25.-At Greytown, Nicaragua suce and loss at the hands of the Governor of the De partment. The house of W. E. Steele & Co. had placed a all sleamer in the river at Greylown to run as far as Machuca Rapids to gather rubber and other produce The Governor decided that the free zone at Greytown extended only three miles up the river, and all above was under the exclusive control of a Nicaraguan comprinting and recommittal in regard to the treaty of puny, which had obtained a concession to that effect. was carried out and the merchants were forced to hand off their steamer, causing them to lose money in their enterprise. A few days afterward he called upon this house-whose members are Americans-and an English house to pay 10 per cept duties. As the firm re fused, he seized goods over double the value of the dutie demanded, sold them, and told the protesting merchantthey might appeal to their Consuls, their Governments they might appear or all the remainder of creation if it so pleased them. In Costa Rica a preliminary agreement has been made In Costa Rica a preliminary agreement has been made between Don Tomas Guardin and the chairman of the Committee of the Foreign Bondiolders. The few delegates to the Latin American Congress, to have met here becember I, who really did put in appear-ance, have returned to their homes, much disgusted at the apathy displayed by their neighbors among the va-rious republics along the costs. Before separating they had an informal meeting or two, the result of which ap-pears in the form of a protocol setting forth the fact of the failure of the Congress. Little husiness was done at the meeting beyond the adoption and signature of this protocol, except some proceedings of an apologetic char-acter.

The morning of Saturday last witnessed at Eurnire, for The morning of Saturday last witnessed at Eurnire, for the third time, what was described as the formal beginning of excavation for the Paonian Canal. Speeches were made and heasts offered by A. Reclins, the superior agent of the Company, and by President Dervers, after which the company returned to Panama by the morning train, which Mr. Woods kindly detained for that ournisse.

by the morning train, which Mr. Woods kindly detained for that purpose.

The complete success of Admiral Lynch's expedition to the Pertivian mountain towns is now confirmed.

There has been a light at Chincha between the Prefect of Ica and Villaircencia, one of Garcia Caideron's officials. The town was nearly burned. Contests have also taken place in other sections of the country. Montero has had difficulties with his men, and, it is reported, has met a violent death at their bands. Suarez, another leader representing the Caideron party, recently left Arequipa to attack Ayacucho, in which city the Pierolists were at the time in power. Suarez crossed the bridge with four pieroes of lightartillery and a couple of regiments, and routed Secada.

GAMBETTA'S POLITICAL LEGACY. LONDON, Feb. 3 .- The Paris correspondent of The Times vouches for the following:

Times vouches for the following:

On handing to M. de Freyeiset the portfolio of Prime Minister, M. Gambetta said he desmed it necessary to communicate his views on three points: First, the speedy settlement of the commercial treaty responded to the real interests of France as much as to those of England. Seconday, he had instructed M. Roussan to study the means of giving Transis an organization, embracing the administration of financial, judicial and ministry matters, in the spirit of what had been done in Algeria. He had intended carrying this out as speedily as possible by placing experienced officials at his disposal, protected by the prolonged, if not definitive presence, of special troops to be created for French protectorates. Thirdly, he reminded M in Freycinet that England had accepted the project of an armed intervention, in the event of Egypt falling into anarchy.

SLOSSON DEFEATS VIGNAUX.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Slosson won the billiard match to-night, making a total of 3,000 points. Vignaux's total count was 2,553.

The attendance was very large. At the beginning of the play this evening Vignaux declared that if he lost he would demand revenge in an eight-days game of 4,000 points. Slosson's average to-night was thirty-two and Vignaux's twenty-six. The enthusiasm shown over the result is indescribable. There were repeated cries of "Vive Slosson!"

At George Slosson's billiard-room, at No. 110 West Twenty-third-st, last night, the excitemen was very great. A crowd of several bundred person gathered there in the early evening, and remained unti gathered there is the early evening, and remained until closson's victory was confirmed. When the number of his winning points was read by his brother, the crowd shouted cheer after cheer. The following are the highest runs made by the contestants, as reported at the billiand roosm: Highest runs in the five evenings—Vignaux, 304; Slesson, 308.

The pools on the result of the match were selling at Shesson's place all during the evening, 100 to 40 in favor of Slosson.

A METHODIST CONFERENCE.

MEXICO, Feb. 3 .- The conference of Methodhere a week, ended to-day. Twenty-three missionaries attended the conference, which was presided over by Hisbop Andrew, of Washington. According to the reports submiffed, the year's work has been remarkable.

It is stated that the number of churches established is

beyond the means and men at the command of the com-mission. The most notable event of the year was the conversion of the prominent and learned Spanish priest, Dr. Frientes.

SEQUELS TO THE PANIC.

LONDON, Feb. 3 .- A dispatch from Paris to The Times says: The only measures of relief for the Bourse, which M. Leon Say, Minister of the Finances, favored in his statement of yesterday, were, that if Treasury operations deprived the market of any available capital, the sums temporarily withdrawn should be

closed the branch of the Union Generale in that city.

The only business on the Bourse to-day was for investment. Rentes, railways and Suez Canal, were in good demand. The outside settlement was better than expected. There were only eight failures.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1882. The Spanish man-of war Consuelo has sunk in dock at Montevideo.

It is stated that Russia has signed a treaty with Persia by which she acquires the Akhal-Tekke Oasis. Sir Charles Russell, member of Parliament for West-minster, will immediately resign his seat on account of fil-health.

A crowded meeting was held to-day at the Town Hall, Liverpool. The Mayor presided, and leading citizens of all creeds and polities were present. Resolutions denouncing the treatment of the Jews in Russia, and calling upon the Government to make friendly representations in the name of humanity, were carried with enthusiasm.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A CHICAGO STORE DAMAGED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 .- A fire at No. 21 Lakest. last night caused a total loss of over \$50,000, which was fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by Cyrus H. McCormick, and was insured for \$30,000. It was damaged to the extent of \$12,000. C. T. Reynolds & Co., oils and paints, lose about \$20,000, fully covered by insurance in Eastern and Eastish companies. The house is a branch of a New York firm. The stock of Whitney & Johnson, dealers in paints, oils and varnisnes, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000; insured.

INJURY TO A FURNITURE FI CTORY.

A fire broke out at 9:30 o'clock last night, on the second floor of the four-story brick building at Nos. 719 and 721 East Fifth-st., occupied by E. Schloss Nos. 719 and 721 East Fifthest, occupied by E. School, & Co., furniture manufacturers. The fire was extinguished within half an hour, with a total damage of \$5,000. The top floor was occupied by Harrie & Senten, clock-case manufacturers. The building was owned by E. A. Hopkins, of Gien Cove. All insured.

AN ELEVATOR DESTROYED.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.-The Commercial Elevator was urned this afternoon. The loss is \$175,000; insurance, \$115,000. The fire extended to the Marine block of

DR. BELLOWS LAID AT REST.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Feb. 3.-The remains of the late Dr. Bellows arrived at Walpole, N. H., last night from New-York, accompanied by members of his parish in that city. The funeral services were held in the Unitarian Church vices were held in the Unitarian Church at Walpole this morning at 11 o'clock, and were very largely attended. The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. William Brown. The opening prayer was made by F. N. Knapp, of Plymouth, Mass., a cousin of the deceased pastor. Appropriate remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Brown eulogistic of the emment divine and showing how lively an interest was always taken by him in the welfare of the home of his ancestors. His loss was felt by all the residents of the town. The speaker's remarks were very affecting. Musle was rendered by a select choir.

The remains were interred in the family but in the cemetery north of the village. The ball bearers were all prominent residents of Waipole. The church and grave were decorated with evergreens, and the services were very impressive. A memorial service is to be held in the same church next Sanday. The wilcow of the deceased pastor did not accompany the remains from New-York, owing to sickness in the family.

A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ASSAILED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 3 .- Senator Fishgiving bond s for \$2,000 to keep the peace. To-day he was compelled to take his seat by Lieutenani-Governer Kennedy, the president, on account of being out of or-der in his remarks. When the Senate adjourned, Mr. Fishburne approached the presiding officer and asserted that his rulings had been unfair to him. Mr. Kennedy that his rulings had been unfair to him. Mr. Kennedy replied: "Oh, no, Fishburne; I treated you as I would have done any older senator." Mr. Fishburne responded, "You are a har, elr." Whereupou Mr. Kennedy struck him. They were separated, Fishburne feilowing Kennedy up the street, cursing him. Finally overtaking blin he struck at Kennedy with his cane, but the blow was warded off by a gentleman accompanying Mr. Kennedy. Fishburne has been committed to jail.

A MANIAC RUNS A TRAIN.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 3.-A crazy fireman on a freight train on the Northern Pacific Hailroad overpowered the engineer, near Alsop, yesterday, and undertook to run the train to suit his own idea of speed. The engineer finally succeeded in stopping the train just in time to avoid a collision; but he had his clothing partly torn off by the maniac, who, as soon as the train was stopped, started across the prairie and has not since been seen.

SAD DEOWNING ACCIDENT.

Detroit, Feb. 3.-Nelson Decker started. Wednesday evening across Crooked Lake, Barry County, soy. When near the middle of the lake, in crossing a hole only recently frozen over, the lee broke and all were drowned in fifty feet of water. The bodies have not yet been found.

WATER WORKS FOR RED BANK.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 3 .- The Board of Commissioners has prepared specifications for the proposed water works. The contractors will be required to com-plete the works within eight months.

HELD FOR IDENTIFICATION.

TROY, Feb. 3 .-- A man answering the decription of Beckwith, who, at Austerlitz, Columbia County, recently murdered S. A. Vandarcock and cut the body into pieces, was arrested to-day at Sand Lake. The prisoner refuses to give his name. He is held to await identification.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

THE LAND LEAGUE DELEGATES.
CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—After an extended tour prough the country, T. M. Healy, M. P., has arrived bero a his way East. He speaks it. Philadelphia and N. w. York ext week and then sails for England, to take his scat in the House of Commons. Messrs. Healy, O'Conner and Sheeby have collected in all about \$50,000 for the and League. Land Leagu

and League.

AN ASSIGNEE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

St. PAUL, Feb. 3.—C. W. Savage, a member of the firm of A. Ramsey Nininger & Co., Miles City, diontana, which failed recently, has asked for the arrest of the assignee, Mr. Harding, on the ground of a misappropriation of funds. A warrant has been issued.

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MILD WEATHER IN THE WEST.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 3.—The thermometer yesterday at one time registered 71° above zero, and was the mildest of the winter. There has been only one inch of snow in the Missouri Valley this wister, and only a few days of cold weather. It is the mildest season ever known. The ice in the Missouri River is very weak and promises to break in a few days. Farmers are jubilant, and some have already done some ploughing.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

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PREPARING FOR THE PRIZE PIGHT.

New-Orleans, Feb. 3 — the city is fail of sporting men from all parts of the country who have come to attend the Ryan-sullivan consest on Febr ary 7.

The Dof Life.

New-Haven, Coun., Feb. 3 — Thomas Kane, of this city, age twenty-live, died last night from the effects of arsenic, taken in Wednesday night with suicidial intent, on account of domestic troubles.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 3 — Francis Gose, while riding on a load of wood at Saraose, was thrown in front of his sied, by the forward stakes breaking, and was instantly Killed.

A BAILBOAD WATCHMAN KILLED.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 3 — Joseph M. Argeostine was murdered at the degat of the Melhad Raitread in this city, where he was employed as a watchman, on Trurrally evening about 7 of clock, by Henry Bryant, a megro employe of the nompony, whom the statical master had directed him to remove from the precisies.

FATALLY INJUREED BY MACHINERY.

FATALLY INJURED BY MACHINERY.
THOY, Feb. 3.—Joseph Willis, employed in the rictoria Milis at Schayierville, was caught in the shafting yestrday, receiving injuries from which he died to-day.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GUITEAU IN COURT AGAIN.

STRUGGLING TO GAIN A NEW TRIAL. HOW THE ASSASSIN APPEARS—SNYDER'S AFFIDAVIN -THE CASE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Arguments for a new trial in the case of the convicted murderer of President Garfield were heard yesterday by Justice Cox. The Snyder affidavit was the chief point at issue. The Government introduced evidence showing that the jurors and bailiffs were in the room on the afternoon when Snyder says he found the newspaper there. The assassin was quieter than usual, though from the counsel table, where he sat, he frequently interrupted the proceedings. Justice Cox will probably render his decision to-day.

THE ASSASSIN LOSING HIS BUOYANT

SPIRITS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Guiteau reappeared to-day in the court-room where his conviction was an nounced nine days ago. In manner he was much the same as before. If there was a change, it was that he was quieter and less buoyant. This was doubtless due, to some extent at least, to a severe cold from which he is suffering. His appearance was ghas ther than ever. His eyes were badly in-

flamed, his face much swollen and haggard at the

same time, and the deathlike rigidity and pallor more marked. If an effort of the imagination can conceive of the face of a living corpse, Guiteau's face to-day would fulfil the ideal. He behaved himself well during most of the day.

When he was taken in by the guards to the dock, he asked Justice Cox, in a very respectful tone, whether he might sit at the counsel table. The District-Attorney having no objection, he was granted this favor. While Justice Cox was waiting for the argument to begin, Guiteau leaned forward in his seat, and said he wanted briefly to correct some errors. Both Colonel Corkhill and Mr. Scoville at once protested, and the assessin was silenced. Later in the day he broke out with some abuse of the District-Attorney and the jury, but spent most of his time looking listlessly over a newspaper, or cazing about him with a dispirited air.

Once he recognized a friend, and made one of his uncouth salutes, with a melancholy smile. The most important tact disclosed in the affidavits read by the District-Attorney to contradict the allegations of Snyder, was the statement of one of the bailiffs that the jury and bailiffs were in their rooms during the whole afternoon on the day on which Snyder swore he stole the marked newspaper from one of the rooms, it being empty at the time. The light-footed Snyder was present while the affidavits of Norman Whard and the jury as to his character were being read and listened to them with an appearance of incredulity. Mr. Scoville, at one point in his remarks, caused the blood of his hearers to run cold by the declaration, made with intense feeling and with every appearance of truthfulness, that malicious-persons had been sending him letters "laden with the virus of smallpox."

COURT PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, Feb. 3 .- About two hundred persons, many of them women, occupied chairs inside the bar of the Criminal Court room to-day, and patiently awaited the arrival of Guiteau. The members of the jury, as requested by Judge Cox, were present and chatted pleacantly logether until the court was called to order. The prisoner was brought directly from the van into the dock, but immediately asked permission of the Court to

sit at the counsel table. " You have no objection, Colonel?" he asked the Dis-

trict-Attorney.
"No, sir," replied that official; and the prisoner was led to a seat at the counsel table.

Hardly was he seated there when he exclaimed: "If the Court please, before going on with this matter, I desire to say first that I desire to correct certain errors which have been creeping into this case through news-paper reports mainly." Mr. Scoville (interrupting)-I think that that is im-

proper. I think we ought to go on with this motion. I desire, if the Court please, to make a further motion this morning for leave to file additional grounds for a new trial (and I have an affidavit in support of this case) which have come to my knowledge since the metien was filed.

Mr. Scoville then read the affidavit filed

states that other facts have come to his knowledge since the filing of the motion for a new trial which he deems is material should be properly shown to the court as fol-

That during the trial of this case and while the jury were quartered at the National Hotel, out of court hours, they were visited by one William McFeeley, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and one John I. Downs, an employe in the Signal Service of the United States, for the purpose of "seeing the boys," and taking cigars to them; that on their second visit they were accompanied by Benjamin Miller; that at such visit they were permitted by the balliffs to have, or without the knowledge of the bailiffs had, conversation with one or more of the jurors relating to this case and to the action of the jury. The affiant further says that on the afternoon of February 2, 1882, he received information by mull that four different persons will testify to declarations by one of the expert witnesses of the prosecution, made since the trial, that he thought the defendant ingone, but he thought it would be damaging to him in business and public estimation to appear as a witness in behalf of the defendant, which expert witness testified that the pris-oner was sane. The affiant further says that he does not know the name of these four persons, but believes that he can obtain them within three or four days. They had expressed their willingness to give their testimony "to

do that lunning justice." Mr. Scoville (continuing)-On that affidavit I ask leavs of the Court to ille the additional grounds therein indi ented in support of the motion for a new trial, to wit; Unauthorized conversation with jurors by outside persons, and the subsequent admissions by one of the experts, who testified unequivocally on the trial that he was convinced that the prisoner was sane, who now says that he considers him insans. The Court will see that n this affidavit I have contemplated that additional

time will be given for argument. The Court stated that Mr. Scoville might proceed with his argument, and in the meantime he (the Court) would take this new matter into consideration.

Mr. Scoville then read the affidavits filed in support of ds motion, which have already been published. When the reading was concluded he sail that he thought they presented a question which he did not think could be properly determined on ex parts affidavits, and suggested that an examination be instituted by the Court. He proposed to place before each witness the righa-tures on the newspapers and the signatures of the proof, in autograph albums, and ask them whether from a com-parison they were of an opinion that the signitures on

he paper were genuice. " I am accused by the District-Atterner," he continued of procuring a forgery to be made in this case, and the charge of forgery is made against a reputable citizen of New Jersey, a man against whom I dely any peoof of misconduct to be produced. He is accused of forgery, and it has gone out to the world that he has committed a forgery without any motive, because counsel will not fare to intimate that there has been any money used in behalf of the defendant in this case. The District-Attorney gratuitously stated that this gentleman had been a raigned for forgery. I am informed that this is not the

AFFIDAVITS MADE BY JURORS AND BAILIFUS. The District-Attorney then read a number of affidavits nade by the jurors and bailing. The first affidavit, sworn to by Ferman Hamlin, states his belief that the signatures on The Econing Critic are forgeries; that he noticed Snyder at the hotel, thought his conduct susnoticed Snyder at the hotel, thought his conduct suspicious, and warned the other members of the jury against him. The other affidavits of the jurous are similar in effect. Those jurous whose names are on the margin of the paper swear that those names are forgeries, while the other jurous declare their belief that they are forged. Jurou Brawner's affidavit differs from those of his associates in this only, that on an occasion he noticed Mr. Scoville passing through the passage in the National Hotel-engaged to earnest our versation with someone to the affinit unknown, and that his conduct was such as to take a suspicion in the affiant's mind as to the purpose for which he was there. The next efficiant read was signed by Norman Ward. He states that he has known Frederick II. Snyder for such as to raise a suspicion in the affiant's mind as to the purpose for which he was there. The next efficient road was signed by Norman Wiard. He states that he has known Frederica II. Snyder for lifteen years; that he does not think him worthy of belief; that he is a well-known detective, whose business it is to suborn perjury; that he is a thief, a forger and a binckmaller; that he once stole some letters from the affiant's room, and that the affiant had him arrested for largeay. Affidavits filed by Detectives McElfress and Bargeant, of Washington, simply state the fact that in